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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED WEEKLY)
MAIL DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world, \$13
per annum.

No. 17,134. 號八十月四年八十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918. 午戌次歲年七國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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BUSINESS NOTICES
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Steel Building Work of every Description,
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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passage Rates between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918.

	Dayboats.	Nightboats.
Saloon, Single	\$5.00	\$7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.50
Deck	1.00	.50

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11. and Chinese Currency \$11.50 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds.....\$3,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds.....\$17,537,590.
Sinking Fund Amount.....\$28,230.
\$23,970,367.

Revenue Fire Branch.....\$2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches.....\$2,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department.....\$37,239.
Other Receipts.....478,940.
\$25,329,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
6.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 6.40 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

SUNDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Bazaar, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and picnic tickets available for all are not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—Mr. Benson (Agent) will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comrades order representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUNTER & SON, General Managers.

OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweet Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.

1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
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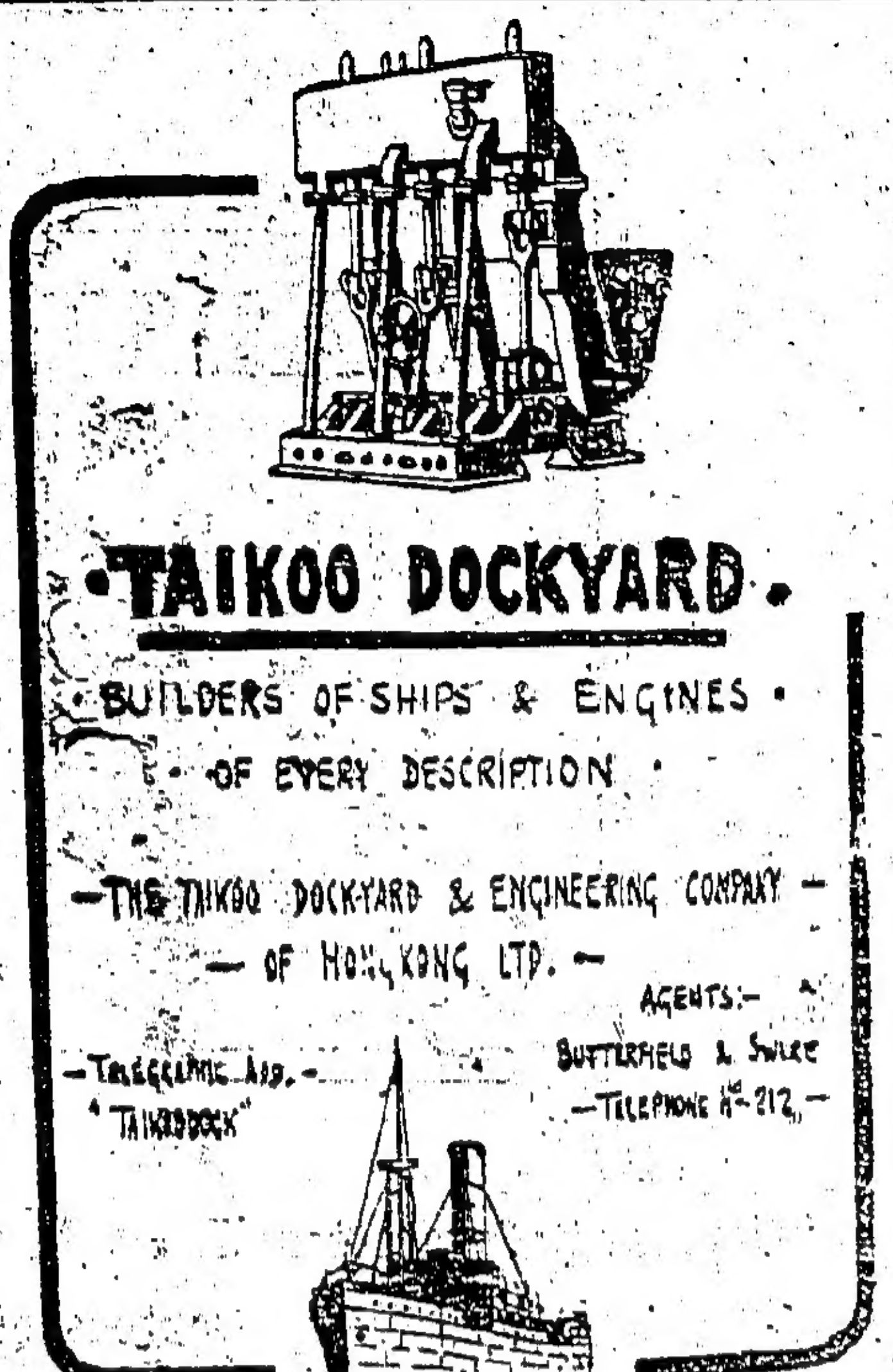
STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 45, CANTONMENT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 446.
Shipyard: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Telegrams Registered on application.
WONG YING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES
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ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.
"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE".
Repeat Performances:
THURSDAY, 25th inst.
SATURDAY, 27th inst.
at 9.15 p.m.
ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES:
Booking at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY, 19th inst. at 9 a.m.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Pit & Gallery.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of
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TO THOSE GOING AWAY
Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

ACTIVITY ON SALONIKA FRONT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.
BRITISH WITHDRAWAL EASTWARD OF YPRES.
CARRIED OUT DELIBERATELY.
London, April 17, 1.55 a.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We successfully counter-attacked yesterday evening in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete.
Our counter-attack also restored the situation at Meteren, which we retain.
We repulsed with loss repeated attacks northward of Baillieu.
Our fire at close range caught bodies of enemy infantry advancing in close formation, inflicting heavy casualties.
The enemy endeavoured to develop an attack, yesterday at noon, eastward of Robecq, but our artillery broke up the advance.
In consequence of the enemy's progress on the Lys front, our troops in the forward positions eastward of Ypres withdrew to a new line. The withdrawal was carried out deliberately, and we were not disturbed by the enemy.
German parties advancing over the old positions were caught and destroyed by the fire of our outposts.
We drove out the parties who entered the trenches opposite Boyelles, where our line was completely restored.
There was considerably increased hostile artillery firing this morning on the British front southward of the Somme.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.
HOW TO VIEW THE SITUATION.
London, April 17, 12.15 a.m.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, says:—
The enemy is continuing his forcing tactics by employing large masses of fresh troops. Since the opening of the Western offensive the enemy has thrown in 120 Divisions of which many were thrown in twice and thrice. Since the fall of Baillieu the Germans have been fighting up Ravelsberg. At present, however, they have advanced only a few hundred yards. The enemy this morning renewed his assaults on Wytschaete, employing fresh troops.
To-day's news is not as good as we could wish, but I suggest the following point of view. We are confronted with enormous concentrations of men and guns. The purpose of the enemy, which has been revealed, is the separation of the British and French Armies and the crushing of the former. Generalissimo Foch, who is in the closest agreement with Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, is aiming not only at arresting the enemy but at a counter-attack, which shall defeat the Germans. Therefore, within certain limits, a sound policy is to allow the Germans to spend their surplus power as lavishly as possible, in order to reach a stage of equality or even inferiority.
On the other hand, Generalissimo Foch is endeavouring to avoid the enemy obtaining a great strategic advantage, simultaneously placing a definite price upon certain places as being worth so much and no more in defending. Thus, when the price of defending Baillieu was paid, Baillieu was evacuated. Remember that General Ludendorff has practically laid down all his cards. Generalissimo Foch has not yet shown his hand. What little I know of Generalissimo Foch's dispositions inspires in me a degree of confidence, which the situation in Flanders seemingly does not justify. Rest assured that our own Supreme Command is watching both the enemy and the map with intense vigilance. While the enemy hopes to frustrate our plans by forcing changes by weight of numbers, so far the incomparable steadfastness of our soldiers has deprived the enemy of the fruits of his schemes.
The latest report states that the enemy has carried Wytschaete, and established himself at Spanbroekmolen. Therefore, although we are upon the slopes of Messines ridge, the greater part of the ridge is in the hands of the enemy.
The enemy is attacking hard in the direction of Meteren. The situation there is obscure. From La Bassée to Robecq the Germans are vigorously shelling our line. At Boyelles, south of Arras, the enemy obtained a footing in our trench system. A counter-attack drove him out.

BRITISH PUSHED BACK SIX MILES FROM MESSINES.
London, April 17.
It is pointed out, however, that the Allies' tactics of delay cannot be pressed much longer as the German successes now threaten not merely the Ypres sector but the control of the Coast.
It is even urged by some experts that it would be better to abandon Ypres and Pesschendale immediately for the Germans are now behind Ypres, both north and south. They have pressed back the British westwards for six or seven miles from Messines Ridge to the foot of the line of heights dominating the countryside.
Wytschaete is the easternmost of these hills. Its loss, therefore, is more important than Baillieu.
The battle in the next few days will probably develop northwards against Mount Kemmel, Neia and Rouge which are of an average height of 500 feet. Some satisfaction is deduced from the reflection that this is not the original German plan.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS.
ENEMY THRUSTS FAIL.
London, April 17, 1.30 a.m.
A French communiqué states:—
There were violent reciprocal bombardments in the Montdidier region with no infantry actions.
Several enemy attempts in Priests Wood were repulsed after sharp fighting.

FRENCH GENERAL AT THE HEAD OF BELGIAN DIVISION.
Paris, April 17.
General De Camenne, leaving the Ministry of War and is taking up the command of the Belgian Divisions under Generalissimo Foch.
The French States that the Belgians have decided to recognise General Foch as Generalissimo.

OUR PORTUGUESE ALLIES.
ENTIRE LISBON GARRISON VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE.
Lisbon, April 17.
The entire garrison at Lisbon has volunteered for the Western Front.
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 17, 1918. 335

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon when the subject of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions.

- (1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.
 - (2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by the Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 Shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$35 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same be hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 154 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.
- The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive. Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.
- JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers. 333

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during two months, counting from the date of publication of this Notification in the "Boletim Offical," TENDERS for "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above-specified time.

The Conditions of the Work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

THE ENGINEER DIRECTOR,
FARIA e MATA,
Public Works Department,
Macao, 8th April, 1918. 336

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a Duplicate Certificate of Sixty Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for shares numbered 2877/2883 and dated 11th January 1906, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918. 338

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000, carrying interest at 4 per cent. per annum, closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

The International Banking Corporation is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:

- 6% on application.
 - 5% on 25th May.
 - 4% on 1st July.
 - 4% on 1st August.
 - 4% on 1st September.
 - and will also grant loans against this security.
- Hongkong, April 16, 1918. 312

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

CHIEF ENGINEER for a Chinese Steamer. B. of T. or P. or 1st Class Engineer's Certificate essential. Apply Box 902.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Ltd.
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 323

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Workmen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to:
X. Y. Z.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, resident or daily, to look after 2 children of 7 and 8 years.
Apply—
Mrs. GALE,
109 The Peak.
Hongkong Mar. 28, 1918. 332

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED have removed to No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL near corner of Pottinger Street.
WING SUN & CO.,
High-class Tailors and Outfitters.
Tel. 467.
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 327

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 8% (\$4.00 per Share) has been declared payable on the 15th instant. TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 9, 1918. 311

DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silverfish, grease spotting, etc. The trifling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.
THE EASTERN DYEING AND DRY-CLEANING CO.,
J. N. MEHTA,
Agent.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. 315

ASAHI BEER



ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN
LAGER-BEER
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

IRELAND AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

THE HELIGOLAND OF THE ATLANTIC

A memorandum from the Navy League to all English-speaking people on "The Strategic Importance of Ireland to the Allies" has been issued, signed by the Duke of Buccleuch, as President; Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., as Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. V. Biscoe Tritton, as Vice-Chairman; and Mr. P. J. H. Hannan, as General Secretary. The substance of the pamphlet has been submitted to the Council of the London Section of the Navy League of the United States and that body has undertaken to assist in giving wide publicity to the views of the League in America. The brief passages are reproduced below.

In view of recent developments in Ireland the Executive of the League has again given earnest consideration to the grave danger which would inevitably arise from any weakening of Allied naval dominance in Irish waters—a danger which in almost equal measure affects alike the United States and the British Empire. As the outcome of mature deliberation it has been decided to present the grave issues involved to the people of America as well as to the people of the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Overseas Dominions.

THEIR OWN DEMAND. Ireland is the Heligoland of the Atlantic. The trade of the world concentrates in the Atlantic. The rebellion of May, 1916, was a trial trip of the rebellion contemplated by the Irish Sinn Féiners, who have defied and spat on the British and American flags in Cork, Waterford, Queenstown, and Dublin. The foreign policy of Sinn Féin is to influence American opinion, because Ireland is truly the key of the Atlantic, a fortress that guards the main trade routes of the world. The bargain struck by Cassement with the German Foreign Office to raise an Irish Brigade to fight against Great Britain and her Allies, and the promise of German landing in Ireland, if sea communications made it possible, are facts too recent and too menacing to admit of the problem being regarded as one with which every one of the Allied Powers who are leagued against Germany is not intimately connected. No sensible Englishman, Scotchman, Welshman, Irishman, Canadian, Australian, or South African, desires to prevent the transaction on Irish soil of affairs that are specifically, and exclusively Irish. But the British Empire, with its allies and supporters in the spiritual and material struggle with Germany, must come first. Ireland, in the nature of things, must be either German or British—using the word "British" as

and underwater attack or defence will be controlled, not from Portsmouth in Hampshire, or from Plymouth in Devonshire, or from Lowestoft in Suffolk, or from Invergordon in the Cromarty Firth, but from Irish western ports. Strategically invaluable, the Irish ports and communications cannot be suffered to blackmail free nations. Ireland being without coal and iron mines, oil ships, wood, or chemicals, must, therefore, always be German or British. A German Heligoland of the Atlantic would menace the Atlantic coast of the American continent from Punta Arenas in Patagonia to Quebec.

The trade passing through the Panama Canal will enormously expand after the war, possibly during the war. What Heligoland is to Hamburg, Brunsbüttel, and Bylt, Ireland in hostile hands is to the Mersey, the Clyde, the Severn, and the Seine, with the great industrial centres in those river valleys. Therefore, naval control of Ireland by a naval representative of the free nations of the world is essential to the freedom of the world. It would be better that Ireland should be under Argentine or Chinese control than under Germany.

representative of the free nations of the world. After the lesson of the rebellion of May, 1916, neither Britain nor the United States of America can suffer Irish communications to fall into the hands of an ally of Germany. Sinn Féin comprises an overwhelming majority of what was up to Easter, 1916, Nationalist Ireland. Recognising that we are bound to consider what would be the effect of the achievement even temporarily of Irish "independence" upon the English-speaking world which, with France and Italy, is fighting for the freedom of mankind, it cannot be too earnestly urged that it is as important to America as to the British Empire that under no circumstances must the control of Irish coastal defence and Irish communications be subordinated to the domination of any form of government which, in the wisdom of statesmen, it may be thought desirable to establish in Ireland.

freedom of the seas. No nation must ever be allowed to use the surface of the sea as a monopoly of its own. Britain has never claimed the right. Under British sea power the sea in time of peace has been a wide common free to all mankind. That is the British sense of the "freedom of the seas." The German phrase "freedom of the seas" is to give immunity and omnipotence to German land communications in time of war and to deny to sea trade routes and communications the rights claimed for land transport of men and goods. If the world is to be made safe for free peoples, the sea must be controlled by the Navies of the nations who fight for freedom in the great war. The German Emperor will lose the great war because sea power, which keeps peace on the waters as a policeman directs traffic and keeps peace in the street, is stronger than the German Army and the German Navy combined. The world will never allow any power to rule the sea which does not use the power of the sea for the good of all mankind—except criminals, pirates, and slave traders. Germany is a pirate nation. She seeks the "freedom of the seas" for lust, ambition, militarism, and robbery.

THE MAN WHO GETS THERE. Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—plenty of it—in his body. WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—rich in life-giving, brain-nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

THE MAN WHO GETS THERE. Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—plenty of it—in his body. WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—rich in life-giving, brain-nourishing, strength-replenishing blood.

INTIMATIONS

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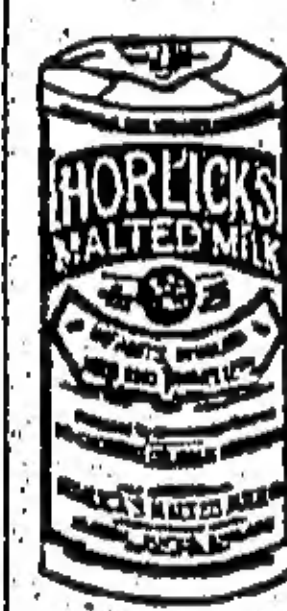
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A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, nutrient milk enriched with all the nutritive elements of malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome, nourishment, it keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage to which no other food can be compared. It is a most economical and effective means of obtaining the best of food, and it is a most economical and effective means of obtaining the best of food.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.
Accept no substitutes. There is nothing "just as good."

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLANKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS NEAPS	TONNAGE
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	250	50	12	6	500

For all Enquiries to the Chief Manager

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Coder used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERITOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,
the 19th April, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

400 Tons
ANTHRACITE DUST COAL
(in lots of 100 Tons).

The Coal is stored at Yau-ma-ti and respecting orders will be issued by the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 328

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,
the 20th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SHIPS STORES, WINES, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.

Consisting of:—
Tinned Milk, Meats, Fruits, Jams, and Sundry Groceries, Bottled Claret, Beer, Stout, Sherries, Champagne, Cognac, &c., &c., &c.

D.O.M., Chartreuse, Kummel, Caracao, etc., etc., etc.

(In view from Friday, the 19th inst.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 15, 1918. 324

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM CHARLES PURCHARD deceased to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 29th day of April, 1918, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES
Situate at Ma-tau-kok, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1100.

The Properties consist of:—
Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1104.

This Lot has an area of 150,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 25th day of November, 1901, subject to an annual Crown rent of \$800.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Ma-tau-kok afore-said and registered in the Land Office as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1109.

This Lot adjoins Lot 1, has an area of 45,000 sq. ft. or thereabouts and is held for the unexpired residue of the term of seventy-five years (renewable) created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 25th day of November, 1901, subject to an annual Crown rent of \$250.00.

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors,
9, Queen's Road Central.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
8, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, April 16, 1918. 320

AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 24th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows:—
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bed-room Furniture, comprising Double Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilets Sets, &c., Bath Room Fittings, Sundry Electric-Fitted Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen with 8-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Iron Safe, Several Carpets, &c., &c.

3 PIANOS.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 17, 1918. 336

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 24th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,
Comprising:—
Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Fine Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Blankets, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 17, 1918. 337

FOR SALE
FOR SALE.
"GALESEND" 109 THE PEAK, 6 Rooms.
Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 25, 1918. 377

FOR SALE
TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CHAMFORD & CO.
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 186

FOR SALE
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1915, had very little usage, Hull Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 9" over all 35'
Beam 7'
Draft 5'
Motor "Scripps" Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BEIJING.

HEAD OFFICE: "Kwai" Building,
HONGKONG.

MANILA AND THE ANNUAL CARNIVAL.
From The Cablenews (Manila) we take the following:—
Some of the stockholders present at the meeting of the Carnival Association, plus a number of proxies, decided to hold another Carnival next year without any ifs or ands. There was no opposition to the motion because many of those present who might have differed on the question saw that it was useless to attempt to oppose the wishes of the few stockholders present who were fortified with the votes, solicited or otherwise, of absent stockholders.

Yet there are a considerable number of people opposed to the holding of another Carnival while the war is on. They see something decidedly incongruous in merry-making at home while our soldiers are suffering hardships and death at the Front. They view with repulsion the Bacchanalian revels under the Green, Yellow and Red while fellow-countrymen are defending with all their being, with their very lives, the Red, White and Blue.

Last, but not least, coming down to local causes, they regard with misgiving the prospects of another Carnival, taking into consideration the apparent inefficiency and laxness displayed this year, for many of last year's board of directors have been re-elected and the new director general regards the results, achievements and methods of this year's "Red Cross" Carnival management as worthy of praise, if not emulation.

We are convinced that the majority of the men who have gained control of Carnival affairs are not imbued with the proper spirit of altruism and self-sacrifice concordant with the great cause that lies back of it. Not that they are disloyal, but they seem not yet to have seen the present world conflict in its larger triumphant aspects. They seem to find nothing wrong, for example, in voting \$15,000 for honorariums, leaving only \$20,000 in net profits for the Red Cross.

At Carnival time, next year, if the war continues, very few Americans here will not have relatives in the trenches in Europe. Perhaps many Filipinos will have dear ones risking their lives on the field of battle. Then, perhaps, the full meaning of this war will dawn upon the directors and they may decide to postpone the Carnival until this fearful world struggle, which affects every one of us, is over.

The Carnival houses, plus the proxies, voted for a special ambulance representing the Philippine Carnival Association to be sent to the Front. Imagine, if you please, a scene back of the front lines in France just after an engagement. A dying soldier is carried back by the stretcher-bearers to be conveyed to the nearest emergency hospital. The \$10,000 ambulance sent from here is waiting. As he is being lifted into it his eyes strike the inscription:—"Donated by the Philippine Carnival Association, from proceeds of the 1918 Carnival, Manila, P.I." What must be his feelings? Not what the generous donors imagine, we feel certain.

The word "Carnival" should be anathema while the world is engaged in a life-and-death struggle for Democracy and higher things than those of the flesh.

TO LET
TO LET.
RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 5, 1918. 309

TO LET.
NO. 3 CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 5, 1918. 310

TO LET.
OFFICES in York Building.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 64 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2002

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Four-roomed house in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 22, 1917. 1441

AMERICA'S THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILSON.
WHAT THE LOAN IS FOR.

BALTIMORE, April 6.
President Wilson addressed the meeting held here commemorating the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war and inaugurating the campaign for the third Liberty Loan. The President said:

"This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred right of free men everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know that the war must cost our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men, and if need be, all that we possess.

"The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skinning and daily sacrifices to lend out of meagre earnings. They will look with approbation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction.

"I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

"The reasons for this great war, the reasons why it had to come, the need to fight it through and the issues which hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows the least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own and that if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

"I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German Power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment if it is, indeed, to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonour our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or domination and the expectation of imposing their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it is, not justice, but domination and the unhindered execution of their own great will.

"The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor has said, in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as

he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement. At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanies and follows the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave and gallant nation can long take pride.

"A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use, and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their domination.

"Are we not justified in believing that they should do the same things at their Western front if they were not faced to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favourable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East? Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the Slavic people, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition, the building upon that domination of an empire of forces upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

"That programme once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her, must arm and prepare themselves to contest with them the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women, and of all who are weak, must, for the time being, be trodden under foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for, and lived and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization, will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

"The thing is preposterous and impossible, and yet is not what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant whenever they have moved. I do not wish even in this moment of utter disillusionment to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unflinching thoroughness, throughout every fair region they have touched.

"What then are we to do? For myself I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer when I proposed such a peace came from the German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

"I accept the challenge. I know that you, accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have, to redeem the world and make it fit for free men, like ourselves, to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen; everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honour and hold dear.

INTIMATIONS

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

The Raleigh has been in constant use for 131 years and is still running as well as ever, writes Mr. H. H. Short, from Montagu, Cape Colony. The Raleigh, with Dunlop tyres & Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear, is built to last a lifetime and its unique features place it in a class entirely by itself. Send a postcard for "The Book of the Raleigh".

RALEIGH CYCLE CO., LTD.
NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

JOHNNIE WALKER: "What do they say?"
BLUEJACKET: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong."
Any reply?

JOHNNIE WALKER: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

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YOUR EYES
SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
25 R. BLOOM, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
67 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

KEATING'S KILLS
BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES
TINS 3/6

THE NEW KENON REMEDY THERAPY No. 1 THERAPY No. 2 THERAPY No. 3

SINGON & CO.
HONG KONG

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 19th April, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c. Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

TERMS—CASH.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 339

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),

the 19th April, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c. Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Consisting of—

New Teakwood Sideboard, Wardrobes, M. T. Washstand, Dressing Table, Double and Single Beds, Dinner Service, &c., &c., &c.

Also

BRASS OFFICE CLOCK.

TERMS—CASH.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 340

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON SATURDAY,

the 20th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WINE, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.

Consisting of—

Korbell and Marquis de Loret Champagne, Quarts and Pints, Spanish Port, Madeira, Australian and Californian Wines and Cigars, Jamaica Rum, Palestine Wine, &c., &c.

Also

LIQUEURS—comprising Chartreuse, Orange-Curacao, Creme de Menthe, Grand Marnier, Triple Sec, Anisette, Kummel, Maraschino, &c., &c.

And

About 50 dozens of Syrup, Tamarind, Citron, Pine-apple, &c., &c.

On view from Friday, the 18th inst.

TERMS—CASH.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 341

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FLOOT SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"SHINYO MARU," The above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for water, signature, and to take receipt for delivery of Cargo from Alouage.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 20th April, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be loaded at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 24th April 1918, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All claims and damaged Cargo will be lodged into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 28th April 1918, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 2nd May, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Hongkong, April 18, 1918. 342

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

THE COLONY AND THE WAR.

THE news from the Front in these critical times and the measures which are being taken at Home and in the Colonies to increase the nation's man-power is exercising its due influence upon the thoughts of eligible men in Hongkong and doubtless in other places in the Far East as well. Several men have already decided to add their names to the long list of those who have gone on active service from this Colony. The names published in the "Civil Service List for 1918," show that up to the end of last year 30 civil servants, 59 policemen, 293 under the heading "General," and seven masters of ships had left the Colony for active service, in addition to 67 men who were not residents here, but had come from neighbouring places to enlist. That gives a total of 476, of whom over 400 were residents of Hongkong. The Military Service Commission appointed by the Governor last year—and which, by the way, has not yet been dissolved—in its Report rendered last May said: "The part played by Hongkong under the voluntary system will probably stand comparison with the part played by any other British Dependency; but believing, as we have said, there are still men here who could well be spared, we should welcome a decision by the Imperial Government to extend to the Colony the obligation of compulsory service with the Armies in the field." H.E. THE GOVERNOR endorsed that suggestion, but the reply of the SECRETARY OF STATE then was that while compulsory service outside the Colony was not definitely excluded, "it was not contemplated in the special circumstances of Hongkong at present." Those special circumstances referred, no doubt, to the fact that the Colonial Legislature contemplated at that time the Bill to make military service compulsory within the Colony which a few months later was placed, on the statute book of the Colony. When that Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, H.E. THE GOVERNOR in the course of a statement, said: "The Military Service Commission is still in being and will be kept in being for the purpose for which it was appointed, and I trust that recruits for the Armies outside the Colony will be forthcoming down to a point when the Military Authorities will have to step in and refuse to let men go." We are not aware that such a point has yet been reached, but it is generally felt that the time has come when further official leading in the matter would be welcome.

THE LATEST EPIDEMIC.

His Ma in a terrible fright. "I think I've got Cerebro-Meningitis," said the Doctors say. "The symptoms all show." The symptoms of the epidemic of Cerebro-Meningitis.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange opened this morning at 9s. 13d. on demand.

Ten cases of cerebro-spinal fever and eight deaths from the disease were notified yesterday. All were Chinese cases.

Mrs. E. Duenenberg, wife of Professor Duenenberg, wishes it to be known that she was not the Mrs. E. Duenenberg mentioned in our Police Court reports yesterday as prosecuting a chair cooler for refusing hire.

The property recovered by the Police at the Race Course disaster will be handed over to the claimants at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 21st inst. Property not yet claimed may be seen at the same time, at Central Police Station.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RETURNED BANISHEE.

The April Criminal Sessions were opened this morning before Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

Cheng Fuk pleaded guilty to a charge of disobedience of order of banishment. The Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, said the accused had been banished no less than five times and had returned on each occasion. The present occasion was the sixth on which he had been charged.

The accused said he wanted to get to Shanghai to find a relative and he had to pass through Hongkong to get there. His Lordship said the next time the accused wanted to get to Shanghai he must take another route. Perhaps a taste of prison life would impress upon him the fact that he must not come back to Hongkong. He would go to prison for three years, with hard labour.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Tse Fat, Tang Shai Mui, Tang Kwai, and Tang Shing pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery with violence.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted and the accused were undefended. The jury were Messrs. J. Mitchell, J. D. Marques, E. Thorp, A. Mackenzie, P. C. Potts, V. F. d'Azevedo and J. H. Underwood.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Crown Solicitor said the four accused were charged with robbery with violence, in the early morning of March 1st, at a village in the New Territory known as Chuk Hang. A villager named Tam Kan Shan and his family were in bed in their house when at about 12 o'clock midnight, or shortly after, the door of the house was broken open and three men entered, bound the occupants and threatened them. They then proceeded to ransack the place. The first accused was clearly identified by the wife of the complainant for it was a bright moonlight night. The first accused was armed with a knife and a revolver and he carried a torch. The other three prisoners were well-known in the village. Amongst the property stolen was a sum of \$60 which had been received by the complainant only the day before as a marriage dowry for his daughter and it was suggested that the second, third and fourth accused, being residents of the village, knew of this amount being paid and that was object of the found the first accused guilty and the second, third and fourth accused not guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to four years' imprisonment and four strokes of the cat, and discharged the other three accused. Subsequently the second and fourth accused were arraigned on a further charge of the same nature and were found not guilty. His Lordship said:—All I can say is that you are extremely lucky men. You are bastards and blackguards of the worst description that ever came before a Court of Justice. The jury in the exercise of their discretion have found you not guilty. It is their verdict, not mine. I may tell you that if you ever come before the Hongkong Court again you will receive very different treatment. You are the biggest villains that ever walked. Having a knowledge of these villages, and the defenceless nature of the villagers, you allow yourselves to get strangers to rob them and you share the spoils as you have done in this case. I have not the slightest doubt. You are discharged.

THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

Owing to the great demand for seats it has been decided to give repeat performances of the "Witness for the Defence" on Thursday, 25th inst. and Saturday, 27th inst. at 8.15 p.m.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to-morrow (Friday) morning and the prices of admission will be—Dress Circle and Stalls, \$5.00; Pit, \$2.00; Gallery, \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Pit and Gallery.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

GENERAL LUNG APPEALS TO PEKING FOR HELP.

PEKING, April 17.

Chang Jock Lum has transmitted a telegram from General Lung Chai Kwong who states that he is in immediate danger, being threatened from four quarters and he asks for assistance.

The Central Government has replied through Chang Jock Lum that the Government have already decided on the measure to be adopted.

The Premier has decided to go to Hankow to-morrow for a conference with the Commanders at the front.

General Tso Kwan has telegraphed begging permission to retire, and General Chang Whai Chee states that he is sick. General Nei Sze Chang still advocates fighting.

The Premier's purpose in going to Hankow is to discuss the situation and come to a decision whether to make peace or fight to a finish.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A BIG OPIUM HAUL.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in unlawful possession of 221 taels of prepared opium valued at \$2,210.

A lokong said that yesterday morning he saw the defendant carrying a basket from the Praya towards Queen's Road East. He called out to defendant to stop, but the latter dropped the basket and ran away. Witnesses gave chase and arrested him. The basket was searched and the opium was discovered inside.

Defendant said he was merely carrying the bag for a passenger who came ashore in his sampan.

Inspector Sim said he believed the opium came from Kwong Chau Wan. He questioned defendant as to where he got the opium, but the latter refused to give any information.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to nine months' hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

WELL-KNOWN CHINESE FIRM PROSECUTED.

A partner of Messrs. Fook Lee & Co., one of the biggest metal dealers in the Colony, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball at the Magistracy this morning, with having traded on December 24, 1917, and on divers dates up to January with Messrs. F. Kehding, of Medan, Sumatra, an enemy firm on the Statutory List in Proclamation No. 21 of 1918.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute and the accused was defended by Mr. C. A. Hooper, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Defendant put in a plea of not guilty. Mr. Longinotto said the offence was not actually trading with the enemy but an attempt to trade. It appeared that some time in December last the defendant heard that the firm of F. Kehding was willing to do business in metals. Messrs. Fook Lee wrote them a letter in December 24, asking them if they would open a connection. A reply was received in January to the effect that Messrs. Kehding were unable to do any business as they could not get a landing certificate from the Consul. Mr. Longinotto added that it was only fair to state that when the defendant found the firm to be on the Statutory List they had no further dealings with it.

Mr. Hooper said the defendant firm was now run by defendant and his brother, both young men, who had only lately taken up control of their father's business. The name of the firm did not suggest enemy origin and there was nothing in the name to put them on their guard. They had no intention at all of trading with the enemy, while, as a matter of fact, they did not trade. He said the offence was really a technical one.

Mr. Dyer Ball, in imposing a fine on defendant, reminded him that the maximum penalty was \$5,000 and twelve months' imprisonment. He cautioned defendant to be very careful in his future dealings and to look up the Statutory List when he had any doubt whatever of the origin of the firm he desired to do business with.

A fine of \$100 was imposed.

The 22nd inst. headline from the New York Herald could freeze as it reads:—"No Second Fiddle to New, Washington Dances at Zerk." Government Halls, Beebe with Music and Sounds of the Light Fantastic as Workers Take Jack Frost as Partner to Drive Away the Cold.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CUSTOMS REPORT.

It may be fairly said that all the impediments to trade noted in the reports for 1915 and 1916 were intensified in 1917. There was a further rise in the value of silver, the average exchange value of the Haikwan tael during 1917 being 4s. 3½d., as against 3s. 3½d. in 1916, which would, under normal conditions, have been expected to stimulate imports and depress exports. While this was no doubt the case to a limited extent, the chief visible effect of the rise in exchange was to cause a great tightness of money, because the temptation to buy gold at favourable rates led to markets being denuded of currency, while emigrants abroad reduced their home remittances to the lowest figure and refrained from ordering their usual quantities of Chinese sundries. The chief factors affecting trade were just those mentioned last year—shortness of tonnage, high freight, rise in prices, and belligerent restrictions. To these must unfortunately be added internal dissensions in China and disastrous floods. It is true that in some directions it is said that the high exchange alone made importations possible, but in others the extreme dearth of foreign articles led the Chinese to revert to their own resources, such as using vegetable oils in the place of kerosene and purchasing very freely cotton piece goods, towels, and underclothing manufactured in their own country. Nevertheless, the war has shown very plainly that the foreign trade of China is no delicate exotic prone to shrink and wither unless constantly warmed by the rays of prosperity, but a hardy and rapidly growing plant that needs but little encouragement to expand and is ready to adapt itself to the most unpromising circumstances. Take, for instance, the trade in cotton goods, which is the most important section among imports. Everything seemed against the trade: labour shortage and strikes, increased cost of all articles necessary to the trade, and the shortage of supply of wood, paper, tin lining, chemicals for bleaching and dyeing, and unheard-of prices for cotton following upon short crops, sending up the price of piece goods to sometimes treble their normal values. Added to these difficulties were high freights and rates of insurance, and the Army Council's Order that no piece goods or yarn, with certain necessary exceptions, may be packed in cases—no innovation to which it was naturally difficult to reconcile so conservative a people as the Chinese. These conditions have been very favourable to Japanese weavers, and they have taken full advantage of the opportunity, and a prominent feature of the year's trade was their exploitation of the Chinese markets and the improvement in the quality of their goods. Therefore, although British and American goods may show a decrease, the deficiency was supplied by Japan, and the Chinese spent over 22 millions of taels more on cotton goods than they did in 1916. Metals alone showed a decline in the value of the importations. It is quite plain that with the establishment of peace abroad and tranquillity within a great advance in trade will be witnessed.

The development of various industries in China must lead to an increasing demand for machinery of many descriptions, and inquiries have been made at the ports for the purpose of ascertaining the kinds most in use at present. For Government requirements, machinery is necessary for arsenals, mines, railways, dockyards, and leather factories. Electric lighting is rapidly spreading, and apparatus of all kinds for mining and smelting will be wanted in greater quantities each year. There are in operation numerous silk filatures, and factories for producing cotton cloth, cotton hosiery and underclothing, and cotton thread. Mills for spinning cotton yarn, mills for cleaning rice, flour mills, oil mills, sawmills, and paper mills are to be found in widely separated localities. Works turning out bricks and cement, factories for making candles and soap, glassware, and porcelain are on the increase, while locally made cigarettes are competing seriously with the imported article. Waterworks are being gradually introduced into some of the larger towns, and the use of printing presses is spreading. The example given by the Japanese in establishing the Territory is sure to be followed by the Chinese, and it may be useful to give a list of the articles being manufactured there, omitting those of which mention has already been made. Among chemical products are olefin, glycerine, sulphuric acid, lactic acid, talc powder, starch, hardened oil, stearine, calcium carbide, sulphate of ammonia, caustic soda, soda ash, and barium products, to which may be added bone dust manure. Surgical instruments, electric light bulbs, crucibles, and bicycles are made, and there is an establishment for electric plating. Imitation Panama hats, made of paper, seem to find markets. One of the most interesting enterprises, which was alluded to in the report written last year, is the South Manchurian Sugar Refining Company, established at Mukden in 1916. The South Manchurian Railway Company is largely interested in this concern, which has a capital of Yen 10,000,000 and manufactures beet sugar, as well as refining sugar from Java. Seeds were distributed among the farmers, and, in spite of unfavourable spring weather, a crop estimated at 400,000 piculs was harvested. As the factory can dispose of 500 tons a day, this was supply for barely a month and a half. The beet yielded 14 per cent of sugar, which is considered unusually satisfactory. In order to obviate the taste for beet sugar, which may be difficult in the prospective markets of Manchuria and Shantung, the beet sugar will be first mixed with cane sugar from Java and Formosa. It is confidently expected that this device

will have the desired result and that pure beet sugar will become gradually acceptable. The Chinese, in addition to items noted, above, are making albumen and yolk preserves, macaroni, vermicelli, biscuits, canned goods, and sugar, excelsior, printing presses, needles and nails, clocks, slates and slates pencils, lithographic stones, window glass fire-bricks, tiles, carpets, canvas woolen goods, straw hats, satin ribbons, organs and clarionets, picture moulding, asbestos products, and leatherware. If the Government would encourage these industries, instead of taxing them and making it difficult for their goods to compete with imports of the same nature, their development would be greatly accelerated.

The reports received from the North show that trade was fairly well maintained in spite of difficulties. The floods in Chihli, covering about 15,000 square miles at an average depth of four feet, which followed excessive rains in August and September, are said to have caused damage amounting to \$100,000,000. To this must be added the loss resulting from the impossibility of sowing seeds for the spring crops. Trade naturally suffered under such conditions, but the exports from Tientsin seem to have been well sustained notwithstanding abnormally high freights.

CHANGES IN THE WAR HAS CAUSED.

Among the Japanese goods that have been introduced in the place of similar articles formerly procured from Europe, and which from their cheapness combined with a marked improvement in quality are likely to preserve their position after the end of the war, may be mentioned paper, cotton yarn, and various sundries such as cotton braid, cotton trimmings, imitation gold and silver thread, enamelled ironware, and electrical fittings. Woollens, cotton thread, kerosene oil, airline dyes, cigarettes, glassware, and needles are all of very inferior quality and are not likely for some time to compete seriously with European and American products. It should be noticed that the Japanese cotton piece goods especially have greatly improved.

A very large proportion of the household soap and rubber goods imported from Japan are made by Messrs. Lever Brothers and the Dunlop Company, who have established branch factories there.

Liquorice root has been in great demand for America, where it is used in the preparation of tobacco and chewing gum. It was, before the war, obtained from Asia Minor and Persia, but the supply has been interrupted by the military operations in Mesopotamia. The root from Kokonor and Kansu is slightly inferior, but this trade seems likely to persist.

Walnut oil is a new export, sent to France as a substitute for olive oil, and its genesis is due to high freights, which made the export of walnuts unprofitable.

A new import from Japan which has been favourably received is a silk and wood mixture—the warp of silk and the weft of mercerized wood fibre. It is of very attractive appearance, but its durability is doubtful. Kani fibre is also being mercerized in Japan and is made into artificial silk yarn, to be manufactured into artificial silk pieces goods in China. The pongee trade of Chefoo appears to be seriously threatened by competition from Manchuria, where cocoons can be bought more cheaply and where reeling processes are being more scientifically studied. The threat appears to have had the wholesome effect of improving the quality in Chefoo, and the total export was very little short of previous years. It is to be regretted that the pernicious practice of artificially weighting the thread for weaving pongees is said to be on the increase.

There was a larger business in hair nets, mostly for America. The difficulty of obtaining English thread, and the inferiority of Japanese thread used in its place, spoiled the appearance and quality of Shanghai lace, but there was a steady business throughout the year. The prohibition of the export of steel from America drove Japan to search in China for all available scrap iron. The ports at Tientsin were all dismantled for the sake of the iron, and the purchaser of the scrap—either Takachiho or the British-American Tobacco Company—was also wanted in any form.

The British-American Tobacco Company have made a great success in planting tobacco in the Weishien district and in assisting the Chinese farmers to cultivate it in various places. Their chief rivals, the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, have taken a Japanese company into partnership and are attempting to compete on the same lines.

The new brewery began at Tientsin in the autumn of 1916 has commenced operations, and a silk filature was opened. The latter fact is the more interesting because the company has imported quantities of mulberry trees from Japan, which have been distributed gratis for experimental cultivation. This is likely to lead to an expansion of agriculture in Shantung and to proper methods of keeping the worms free from disease.

Large quantities of antimony were shipped from Changsha, but difficulty in procuring freight kept prices down, especially as foreign markets were obtaining supplies from other sources. More tungsten ore was exported, and considerable quantities of lead. Japanese kerosene continued to make its competition felt.

The crops in the Yangtze Valley were generally good, and a large business was done in rice, which has to a great extent taken the place of the synthetic product, although dyed in Japanese and British mills, have appeared on the market, the prices of which are lower than were formerly charged for German dyes. The demand from Russia for cotton yarn went up the price so much in Japan that large quantities were re-exported

at a profit from China. Japanese goods of all kinds made considerable headway, and Japanese white sugar was sold cheaper than the sugar from Hongkong. The rice harvest was excellent, but the export from Wuhu was smaller because a bumper crop in Anson, which could be sold cheaply in the southern ports, and the very high freights from Wuhu interfered with demand. Japan took large quantities of rapeseed and rape cake.

Chinese cigarettes are everywhere competing with those imported, and it seems probable that all cigarettes consumed in China, with the exception of superior qualities imported for the use of foreigners, will before very long be manufactured in this country.

The Texas Petroleum Company has been pushing the sale of its kerosene with great vigour, as has also the Horden Company of Yokohama. The match-making industry was considerably hampered by the high cost of raw materials. At Wenchow the local authorities established an office for testing tea and putting a stop to adulteration with willow and other leaves, a practice that did so much harm to the trade in 1915 and 1916. All tea found to be adulterated is to be burnt and the culprits punished.

A complaint comes from Santos that the raising of the salt from \$1.40 per picul in 1907 to \$3.80 in 1917 has seriously checked the salt-fish industry. The competition of kerosene from Formosa has become more marked, as it sells for \$3 to \$3.75 per 10 gallons as compared with American at \$5.10; Borneo, \$3.75; and Sumatra, \$4. The quality is inferior, and the flashing point is said to be too low for safety.

The high silver exchange has checked trade with the Straits, as Chinese firms and emigrants hesitate to remit money to China, and the exports from Amoy show a great falling off in such articles as hemp bags, loss paper, sugar candy, and prepared tobacco. From Swatow comes a report of the closing of several Chinese banks, owing to the shortness of silver. The rice crop was excellent, but the political conflicts and the shortness of tonnage impeded trade.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CHINA.

An interesting development due to the war was the export of wolfram. The ore is produced in Swatow on the coast between Swatow and Hongkong. A quantity was shipped to Hongkong, and there were also shipments to Shanghai for re-export to America.

In Hainan some 30 companies are said to have been started to grow rubber, having already planted one million trees between the 19th and 20th parallels of latitude. If the reports are correct, and a certain quantity of rubber certainly has been shipped to Singapore, the island of Hainan, mostly peopled by very backward aborigines, will develop quite a considerable commerce. The export of manganese from Pakhoi showed development.

On the West River the dearth of coal led to an extended use of liquid fuel by launches plying on the inland waters, and a large number of boats are now fitted with engines to burn crude oil. In Wuchow a new local industry has arisen, and motor engines for burning liquid fuel are being manufactured from foreign models.

A manganese mine with ore of fair quality was opened on the Linchow River and promises well. Contracts for large quantities of the ore were made with firms in Hongkong.

Nanning reports the wolfram ore. Lead ore was exported for the first time from Lungchow, and a sustained demand from America greatly increased the export of tin from Mengtai. The prohibition of the export of silver from Hongkong interfered seriously with the trade of the frontier ports. There were bands of robbers everywhere, and cattans had to be organised under military escort.

The Japanese have developed a large trade in enamelled basins, which were formerly procured from Austria. They are packed in wooden cases containing 10 dozen each—a method of packing peculiarly suited to the local conditions. Enamelled bowls and spoons are also imported.

Needles from the United States are competing with those made in Japan, as the latter break too easily.

The requisitioning of pack animals for troops caused great inconvenience to trade.

MARRIAGES OF EASTERN PEOPLE IN SCOTLAND.

At Oxford House, Dalkeith, William Urquhart M'Leish (Canadian), of Benth, Alberta, Canada, second son of James M'Leish, of Oxford House, to Ellie A. Leish, second daughter of the late James Kirkwood, C.M. Customs, Hongkong, and niece of the Misses Kirkwood, Glasgow, Prestwick.

At St. Marnock's Parish Church, Kilmarnock, Frederick Charles Hall, Hongkong, Second Lieutenant, the Rifle Brigade, to Betty, younger daughter of David Long, headmaster, Grammar School, Kilmarnock.

At the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, John W. Howells, of Iloilo, Philippines, to Mary, twin daughter of Thomas Crow, late of Crow and Adams, Glasgow.

At Greenland Farm, Bowling, David, of Iloilo, to the Chinese Navigation Co., Hongkong, to Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davis, North Leith.

Tommy bought a dollar bill. That's all right, but he's got to pay for it. And now he's got to pay for it. To pay his bill.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SALONIKA OPERATIONS.

BULGARS DRIVEN FROM TEN VILLAGES.

GREEKS RENDER GOOD ASSISTANCE.

PARIS, April 17.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—
The Allies made a successful and extensive raid on the left bank of the Struma between Ormanli and Lake Tabinos, and cleared the Bulgarian outposts from ten villages. Greek troops brilliantly co-operated alongside the British.

LONDON, April 17.

A British official Salonika report states:—
The Greeks, crossed the Struma above Lake Tabinos and occupied the villages of Bekimab, Kakanak, Sahmah, Kiseki and Ada. The operation was very successful. The casualties were slight.

The British, further north, occupied Kuml and Ormanli and captured a few Bulgarians.

EMPEROR KARL'S "AUDACIOUS EXPERIMENT IN FOREIGN POLITICS."

BERLIN PERTURBED.

AMSTERDAM, April 17.

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, severely criticising the Emperor Karl, refers to the highly painful impression made in Germany by the revolution, and says that the Berlin Foreign Office was ignorant of the existence of the Emperor Karl's letter. ("Such a private letter," the paper states, "would have been unthinkable in Emperor Joseph's time.") It hopes that in future the Emperor Karl would avoid all similar "audacious experiments in the domain of foreign-politics."

DISCLOSURES OF A SECOND LETTER PROMISED.

LONDON, April 17.

The flood of comments in the Austrian, German and Neutral Press testifies to the sensation the Austrian Emperor's letter and Count Czernin's resignation have caused on the Continent.

The enemy newspapers are striving to bolster up the Emperor's denial of the authenticity of the letter and are ringing the praises of Count Czernin, though some admit the painful impression caused in Germany by both events, and express the fear that the crisis may spread to Germany.

Meanwhile, the Paris papers hint at the imminence of fresh disclosures, notably, a second letter of the Emperor to Prince Sixte.

The Swedish and other Neutral Press are almost unanimous in believing the authenticity of the letter.

COUNT CZERNIN'S SUCCESSOR.

AMSTERDAM, April 17.

Baron Burian, the Austrian Finance Minister, has been appointed Foreign Minister in succession to Count Czernin.

THE SERIOUS FIRE AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

CAUSED BY ALLIED AVIATORS.

LONDON, April 17.

The *Temps* states that the fire at Friedrichshafen was caused by a bombardment by Allied airmen.

BOLO TO BE EXECUTED.

NO CLEMENCY GRANTED.

PARIS, April 17, 8.45 a.m.

The supplementary enquiry following Bolo's disclosures, has concluded.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

The fame of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world-wide. It is good for the deepest cough of the adult or the child. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

DEBATE ON REPORT STAGE OF MAN-POWER BILL.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, in the report stage of the Man-Power Bill, Mr. John Dillon moved the omission of the clause relating to conscription in Ireland, and pressed the Government to state its real plans. No one would believe that the Government intended to pass Home Rule until a Parliament was actually sitting in Ireland, but if steps were taken to carry Home Rule, a very great effect would be produced.

Mr. George N. Barnes said the Government hoped to carry Home Rule before Irish conscription became operative.

Sir Edward Carson asked whether the Government meant that before calling to the Colours any Irishmen Home Rule would be passed.

Mr. T. M. Healy (Nationalist M.P. for N.E. Cork) asked if the House of Lords did not pass Home Rule, would the Government resign?

Mr. Barnes said he should certainly say they would, whereupon Mr. Lloyd George interposed, "Hear, hear."

Mr. Barnes appealed to Ireland to trust the Government and organised Labour in this country to see that justice was done to Ireland and in return to give the soldiers the support, which was their due.

Sir Edward Carson said he would continue to support the Bill in any circumstances, because no more detestable a domination could be put over the world than what the Germans were now attempting. He would prefer anything to a German victory. Sir Edward Carson said the Ulster Division now was a mere skeleton of its former self. He was ashamed of Ireland. Their ranks ought to be filled up by Irish men, local, wishful to avenge their fallen comrades. It was now clear that no Irish recruits would be conscripted until Home Rule was passed.

The handing over of Ulster was the price to be paid for conscription, but there was no Nationalist pledge, that when Home Rule was passed their objections to conscription would be withdrawn. He hoped that Ulster would support conscription. He believed that after Home Rule was enacted conscription would be more difficult, because then there would be an Irish Parliament opposing it. There was nothing that Ireland had suffered so much from as the broken pledges of British statesmen.

Mr. Dillon: We are agreed at last on one point!

Sir Edward Carson concluded by appealing to Ireland to continue to help in the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to Mr. Dillon, said an analogy could not be drawn between the application of the present Bill to Ireland and the attempt to tax the American Colonies against their will, because in the latter case it was a matter of taxation without representation. Further, in no measure of self-government claimed by any responsible body representing Ireland in the House, up to the present had it ever been contended that the questions bearing upon the organisation of the Army and Navy and the defence of the country and the Empire should be entrusted to any Parliament, except the Imperial Parliament.

As regards the claim that the Irish consent should be obtained first, the same argument could be applied to Wales and Scotland. But the Government did not think there was anything which derogated from the pride of their race in delegating to the Empire, of which they were citizens, the right to enforce any measures in the name of the Empire, through the Imperial machinery, for raising forces for the defence of the Empire. (Cheers.)

As regards Mr. Dillon's contention that more success could be obtained in the war if it must be remembered that within the last 18 months one of our great Allies, having an Army of five to six millions, had gone out of the war. It could not be contended that the present Government was responsible for Bolshevism in

Russia. (Irish cries of "Yes, it is, and," "Henderson.")

Replying to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Lloyd George said it had been a matter of one or two years it was possible that no grave consequences would have arisen for Ireland, but what happened had shown that if the war is prolonged a continuation of the state of suspense is a matter of vital interest not merely to Ireland but to the Empire and the world. It was desirable, in the interests of efficiency and in the interests of mobilising our forces to the best purpose, that we should settle the Irish question to produce something like contentment in Ireland and goodwill in America.

In introducing the Bill the Government had considered nothing but the best means for prosecuting the war. They were confronted by the need of raising more men because the Germans had just summoned to the Colours another 550,000 men for training for which we had to make ready by the introduction of a measure of a very drastic character. No man who knew the necessity of the case could doubt for a moment that the proposals were needed to meet the emergency. It was a very far-reaching measure and it would have a crippling effect upon certain industries. The Government had included Ireland reluctantly, only because it was convinced that there would be a deep sense of injustice and resentment as regards the measure unless conscription in Ireland was included.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he was told that there would be trouble in Ireland. He did not doubt it, but if Ireland resisted this measure it was essential that the conscience of this country should be perfectly clear before any measures were taken of a stringent character. It was useless passing the Bill unless we intended to enforce it, and it was useless enforcing it unless behind the Government there was a feeling that Ireland had been justly treated. So far, American opinion supported the justice of the Man-Power Bill, provided self-government was offered to Ireland. This opinion was vital to us at present because America was coming to our aid in one of the most remarkable decisions ever taken by any Executive.

(Report Incomplete.)

MAN-POWER BILL PASSES THIRD STAGE.

LONDON, April 17.

In the House of Commons the Man-Power Bill passed the third reading by 301 votes to 103.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

FURTHER CASUALTIES.

PARIS, April 17.

The long-range bombardment of Paris yesterday killed 18 persons and wounded 45.

THE "SILVER MARKET."

LONDON, April 17.

The Silver Market is steady.

FOOD TO FEED SIXTEEN MILLION MEN.

AMERICA'S COLOSSAL EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

LONDON, April 17.

Food sufficient to furnish a balanced ration to an average of more than 16,000,000 men yearly was shipped from the United States to the Allies from the beginning of the war to January 1, 1918, the Food Administration announced in making public an analysis of the nation's enormous exports to Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia. In addition, there was a surplus of some 625,000 tons of protein and 288,000 tons of fat.

Russia received less than 1 per cent of the total, or only enough to feed about 10,000 men a year. Great Britain took more than half of the entire total, or enough to feed about 8,000,000 men. France was next, with enough for 4,000,000 men, and Italy sufficient for more than 2,000,000 men. The three together received an excess of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet to some 20,000,000 additional men.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour to Great Britain, France, and Italy was equivalent to 384,000,000 bushels, or an average of 110,000,000 bushels per year. Exports of pork and pork products totaled almost 2,000,000,000 pounds, while sugar exports for the same period were valued at \$48,000,000 pounds, as exports for the three and one-half years totaled 212,761,000 bushels, or 24,319,000 bushels, and 3,015,000 bushels.

Exports of fresh beef amounted to 44,424,900 pounds in the last one and one-half years, while exports of butter totaled 29,001,000 pounds, cheese 10,500,000 pounds, and condensed milk 129,000,000 pounds. Cottonseed, linseed and other oil products and by-products to be used for feeding cattle totaled 611,000,000 pounds.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

ENEMY GAINS WYTSCHATE.

LONDON, April 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been severe fighting to-day from Meteren to Wytschate. The enemy renewed his attacks in strength at dawn in the neighbourhood of Wytschate and Spanbroekmolen. Supported by a heavy bombardment he approached our positions under cover of the mist and, after a prolonged struggle gained both localities. He also gained a footing in Meteren, where fighting continued.

Attacks on other parts of this front were repulsed.

The enemy, this morning, delivered a strong local attack on our positions opposite Boyelles, southward of Arras, where fighting continued.

Hostile artillery is more active southward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of the La Bassée Canal. Our artillery dispersed infantry in the vicinity and near Locon and Othun. Artillery activity has increased at Passchendaele.

The weather was unfavourable for aviation yesterday, only permitting of low altitude flights. We dropped over four tons of bombs on different targets, and secured a direct hit with a heavy bomb on a large infantry column. No German aircraft were encountered. One of our machines is missing.

GERMAN REPORTS.

A wireless German official message states:—

We stormed Wulverghem in a surprise attack and also positions astride the village. We captured the heights between Neuve Chapelle and Bailluel. A later German official message states:—We stormed the heights of Wytschate.

THE ENEMY'S DESPERATE EFFORTS.

LONDON, April 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—Since last evening the Germans have been attacking heavily at various parts of the northern battle area and have gained some ground. Their most important advance is the occupation of Bailluel. Following the re-entry to Neuve Eglise they maintained a steadily increasing pressure along the front.

Towards evening, under cover of a tremendous bombardment, the infantry advanced as usual in dense waves. Our troops fought stubbornly but the overwhelming numbers forced them to yield ground.

Desperate fighting continued all night. Our artillery shelled the enemy continuously. It is certain that his attempt to advance towards the ridge system will be strenuously contested. His gains so far have all been in the dead levels of Flanders, and although it is futile to pretend that his success is not a matter of much concern, yet it has brought the smallest tactical advantage proportionate to its extent.

Bailluel stands astride what was an important artery of communications with places not occupied by the Germans.

We slightly receded after desperate fighting as the result of the attempt of three German Divisions to force the positions at Crucifix Corner.

There was considerable hostile infantry movement all day along the La Bassée-Estaires road. Our low-flying aeroplanes incessantly skimmed the marching columns inflicting heavy casualties by bombing and machine-gunning.

South of the Somme the enemy artillery is slightly more active. It is reported that the enemy infantry is concentrating south of Bois de Hangard.

SUSTAINED BY THE SAME OLD SPIRIT.

LONDON, April 16.

The Press Bureau states that in a special Order of the Day, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig notifies having telegraphed Field-Marshal Viscount French, "Your kind message has given the greatest pleasure to all your old comrades. Please accept our grateful thanks. The same spirit that carried your army through 1914 sustains us all again to-day against overwhelming odds."

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, April 16.

A French communiqué reports:—There is fairly considerable artillery activity in the region north of Montdidier. We progressed by a minor operation in the sector of Nogon. Our reconnaissances are very active, especially in the region of the Oise Canal. A detachment crossed the canal west of Pierre Mandé and brought back prisoners.

WIN WE MUST AND WIN WE WILL.

AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

Mr. Lansing in a speech said:—"We must now fight on until the same old spirit that carried us through 1914 sustains us all again to-day against overwhelming odds."

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, April 16.

A French official message says:—One person was killed and five injured in the bombardment of Paris yesterday.

PANIC AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE CAUSED BY AVIATORS.

PARIS, April 16.

A Zurich telegram reports that the explosion at Friedrichshafen on April 13 destroyed the works for the construction of Gotha and Zeppelins. The damage was enormous.

Two zeppelins and 40 giant aeroplanes were destroyed, while 140 were killed and 200 injured. Incendiaries are suspected.

There was great panic in the district.

THE IMPRESSION OF DUTCH VESSELS.

MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED.

LONDON, April 16.

The Press Bureau announces that the American Secretary of State in a statement to the Dutch Minister at Washington regarding the taking over of Dutch ships, and referring to the Dutch Government's contention that the exercise of the United States right to refuse bidders, cargoes, and licences to Dutch ships prior to their being taken over was unfounded, points out that the supply of bunker coal had been inadequate for America's own pressing national needs and the cargoes demanded were largely grain, of which America's own reserves were all too low. Bankers, if granted, would have served to carry grain to the Netherlands, where, as events have demonstrated, it was not then needed, as release of equivalent foodstuffs for the enemy.

Going to unrestricted submarine warfare which the Dutch Government itself had declared illegal, there had been during the year since America entered the war a shortage of shipping, which threatens to postpone at a frightful cost ultimate victory. This has created an emergency seldom, if ever, equalled in magnitude and significance. The United States might at any time wish in the year have exercised its right to put the half-million tons of Dutch shipping in its harbours into service useful to it, but it forebore and for many months patiently negotiated until finally the temporary agreement of January 25 was made. Only when that agreement broke down under German threats of violence did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercise of its own right what it was hoped could have been accomplished by agreement and what the Dutch Government had been willing in part to accomplish.

The statement concludes by emphasising the advantages to Holland of the terms on which the ships have been taken over, and particularly points out that the Dutch Government has still available by far the greater part of the Dutch mercantile tonnage which, according to the estimate of Dutch officials, is ample for the domestic and Colonial needs of the Netherlands. The shipping required for these needs will be immune from detention and will be facilitated by the supplying of bunkers. The remainder of the shipping is being put to highly remunerative service, the owners receiving remuneration, and the Associated Governments taking the risks, and the United States, by exercising their rights in a manner which scrupulously safeguards and, indeed, promotes the National interests of the Netherlands.

VALIDITY OF REPRISALS ORDER QUESTIONED.

A TEST CASE FAILS.

LONDON, April 16.

The Prize Court has delivered judgment in a test action, in which the validity was challenged of the reprisals order authorising the capture and condemnation of vessels carrying cargoes to and from countries contiguous to Germany, unless such vessels first called at a British or Allied port for examination. The order was made in retaliation for German unrestricted submarine warfare.

The Court showed that the seized Dutch steamer was loaded with Belgian coal produced under the control of the German Government. The coal was being carried from Rotterdam to Stockholm, which afforded access to enemy territory.

The President of the Prize Court, after recalling the German sea outrages and particularly the sinking of the *Lusitania*, said that in the circumstances the "recognised" guiding principles of International Law justified an order of retaliation against the enemy with the object of entailing and throttling his trade. Good precedents and authority existed for such an order. If the order was justified, he was unable to see how it could be said that the inevitable consequences thereby entailed upon neutrals were unreasonable or such as to render the order illegal.

The Court condemned the vessel and cargo as prize.

TEN GERMAN TRAWLERS SUNK.

LONDON, April 16.

The Admiralty reports:—Ten German trawlers were sunk by gunfire during a sweep of the Cattegat on April 15. The British ships saved the crews. There were no British casualties.

HELSINGFORS FALLS AFTER THREE DAYS' FIGHT.

ULMARBORG, April 16.

The Germans took Helsingfors after three days' fighting in the streets and neighbourhoods of the town. Thousands of Red Guards were captured.

The Germans are advancing eastward along the railway to Viborg.

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF

ZENOBIA PERFUMERY

Lily of the Valley, Sweet Pea, Purple Heather, Rose Supreme, Carnation, Freesia.

ZENOBIA BATH SALTS.

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TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

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WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

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and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
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You be the Judge

From any point that you wish to Judge it,

PETER DAWSON WHISKY

is all that could be asked.

There is a good reason for the many friends it has won.

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(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES)

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THE PRIZES WILL AVERAGE 6 FOR EVERY 100 SPILLS SOLD.

There are in all 2,000 Prizes Valued at Approximately \$20,000.

Purchasers of Spills containing numbers must keep such Spills until St. George's Day when the Prizes will be drawn in public view.

Spills \$1.00 each are on Sale at all Clubs, Hotels, Stores, etc.

PRIZES are on SHOW at 13, Queen's Road Central (next door to Astor House Hotel.)

Among the presents received for the TOMBOLA are the following:—

- Diamond Dragon Fly brooch.
- Large Diamond Bar brooch.
- Turquoise and pearl bracelet.
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- Gold watches.
- Wristlet watches.
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Immunable Silver articles.

- Two pianos.
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- Dozens of Pictures.
- Carols and fancy goods.
- also
- General War Bonds, etc.

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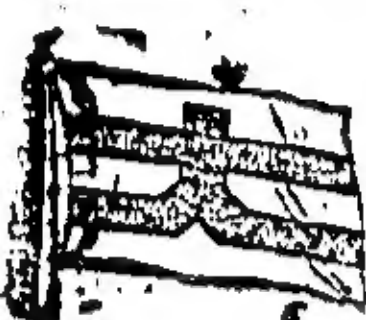
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line: For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.
"MANILA MARU".....Monday, 29th April at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU".....Monday, 6th May at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKURA MARU".....Sunday, 21st April at Noon.
"SONSHU MARU".....Thursday, 25th April at 8 a.m.
"RAIJO MARU".....Sunday, 28th April at 10 a.m.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 29th April at 8 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbor Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

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Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HANKOW	YINCHOW	Apr. 19, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Apr. 21, Daylight
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	HUMKI	Apr. 21, at Noon
NEWCHANG	HWAN KUN	Apr. 22, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SUTANG	Apr. 23, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUTANG	Apr. 25, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIIPHONG	TAIKANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at Noon
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 19, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSANG	TUESDAY, Apr. 23, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, Apr. 23, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Apr. 24, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Apr. 26, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Malacca, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

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General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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AGENTS.

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The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sterility, pallidness, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, loss of energy, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital force, loss of vitality, nervous tremors, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysterical, nervous, hearting down, neuralgia, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, maddening, loss of sleep, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are afflicted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all debilitating, wasting discharges, restores the failing energies and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valiantless.

VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 208 for Trial Bottle of this remedy. To VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unimpaired vendors may try to sell you something else the extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

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KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRIGTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIVES
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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIKUN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	FRIDAY, 19th April at 12 Noon.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 26th April at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	27th April
KOREA MARU	14,000	24th May
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June
TENYO MARU	23,000	20th June

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALIAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Middle of May
KIYO MARU	17,500	Early July
ANYO MARU	18,500	Early September

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	* Kaga Maru, 15,500 tons WED., 24th Apr. 11 a.m.	
	* Hiran Maru, 14,000 tons THU., 25th Apr. 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	* Aki Maru, 15,500 tons SAT., 26th Apr. 11 a.m.	
	* Tango Maru, 14,500 tons SAT., 18th May, 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	* Bombay Maru, 8,000 tons TUE., 23rd April.	
	* Ceylon Maru, 10,000 tons MON., 29th April.	

London or Liverpool via Spore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town.

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney.

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal.

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

*Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

*Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF SAILING

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

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Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

* Katori Maru	SATURDAY, 20th April, at 11 a.m.
* Suwa Maru	WEDNESDAY, 14th May, at 11 a.m.

*Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

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B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 & 293

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay, and there transhipped to the connecting steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 4318

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk in the Stevedores' and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 20th April, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd April, 1918, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Apr. 17, 1918. 334

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CANTON.—PATRICK & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 1, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

SPORTING.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

R.E. & R.G.A.

Played at the Happy Valley on the 17th inst.

R.E. & R.G.A.	
Green, b Reakes	1
Drummond, c and b Reakes	1
Dix, b Crippwell	1
Cooper, b Crippwell	1
Adams, c Wahl, b Reakes	1
Shannon, b Crippwell	1
Mann, c Hillard, b Crippwell	1
Page, b Crippwell	1
Smith, b Crippwell	1
Baines, b Reakes	1
Gregory, not out	1
Extras	1
Total	18

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
C.C.M.S. Reakes	10
S.S. Crippwell	17

R.E. & R.G.A.	
McGregor, b Reakes	0
Li, Wahl, c Adair, b Baines	12
Adams, c Shannon, b Baines	12
O'Connor, b Baines	4
Reakes, c Shannon, b Baines	46
Waller, c and b Dix	11
Hillard, b Baines	1
Adair, run out	1
Pascall, not out	10
Honoh, c Mann, b Baines	0
Crippwell, c Dix, b Cooper	2
Extras	14
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	
Baines	16
Adair	31
Dix	5
Mann	4
Cooper	3

CRICKET.

The following will represent Queen's College, past and present, at the University Grounds, on Saturday, April 20th, 2 p.m.—M. Abbas, R. E. O. Bird, Oboe Man Ping, F. J. de Rome, E. J. Edwards, W. Kay, G. Hall, S. A. Irmali, S. R. Irmali, A. H. Rumjahn, and A. A. Rumjahn.

TENNIS.

There was quite a large number of spectators present at the H.K.C.C. ground last evening, watching the various games, and we would make the suggestion that seating accommodation be provided earlier than last year, for quite a good sum of money could have been realized, last evening, had seats been provided, and the usual charge made. The receipts from this source, last year, were donated to War Charities, and we presume the same course will be followed this year; therefore, this is all the more reason for having seating accommodation as early as possible.

The results of last evening's games were as follows:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—J. M. Foster beat J. R. Irvine 6-4, 6-4, 3-7.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.—H. Hancock and H. Hancock beat J. R. Irvine and F. W. Ory 6-1, 6-1.

R. P. Thurfield and A. Morse beat R. M. Henderson and B. T. Jackson 6-1, 6-4.

S. P. Green and J. Stalker beat J. R. Wood and E. W. Hamilton 6-1, 6-1.

HANDICAP SINGLES.—B. Captain Gray (scr.) beat G. S. Archbutt (scr.) 6-1, 9-7.

G. H. Piercy (rec. 18/1) beat F. Mistr. Robinson (rec. 16) 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. Hammond (rec. 16) beat Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Kent (rec. 18/1) 6-4, 6-2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—K. R. Hallifax and A. S. M. Fletcher (rec. 18/1) beat H. W. Weyler and J. J. Baker (rec. 18/2) 6-1, 6-1.

Eight fixtures are down for this evening.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., D.S.F. (R.).

All ranks whose names have been submitted through Equipment Officers as requiring boots for police duty may obtain same by applying in person to the Contractor, Pook Sing, 7 Queen's Road East.

EQUIPMENT PARADES.

All ranks will attend at Headquarters Office as detailed below. Men on duty on the date allocated to their Sections will attend at such subsequent dates as are specified in these Orders.

Uniform, caps with covers to be worn. Rifles, ammunition, truncheons, whistles, chain helmets and belts to be procured for inspection by those in possession of same.

The first-named Section will attend at 5.15 p.m. and the second-named Section at 6.45 p.m.

Friday, April 19th.—No. 7 Section and No. 8 Section.

Monday, April 22nd.—No. 9 Section and No. 10 Section.

Tuesday, April 23rd.—No. 11 Section and No. 12 Section.

Wednesday, April 24th.—No. 13 Section and No. 14 Section.

Thursday, April 25th.—No. 15 Section and No. 16 Section.

Friday, April 26th.—5.15 p.m.—All members of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies who have been unable, by reason of duty, to attend on previous dates. Men will be required to state the nature of all equipment in their possession which was issued before 1918, and is still serviceable; and all issued since January 1st, 1918.

TRAFFIC DUTY.

Twenty men of No. 1 Platoon are required for traffic duty on Saturday, April 20th, from 2.30 p.m. to about 4.45 p.m. Names will be obtained by Inspector Sutcliffe. Report at Headquarters Office at 2.30 p.m. sharp and draw below. White uniforms, helmets and spikes.

UNIFORMS.

Will now be worn on all day duties.

No. 1 Platoon, No. 13 Section.—P. C. A. H. Maxwell.

By Order, T. F. Hogg.

A.S.T. (R.) and Adjutant.

INTIMATIONS.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all Tastes.

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE

PURE

BEER

LIVER

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE

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SPILLS!

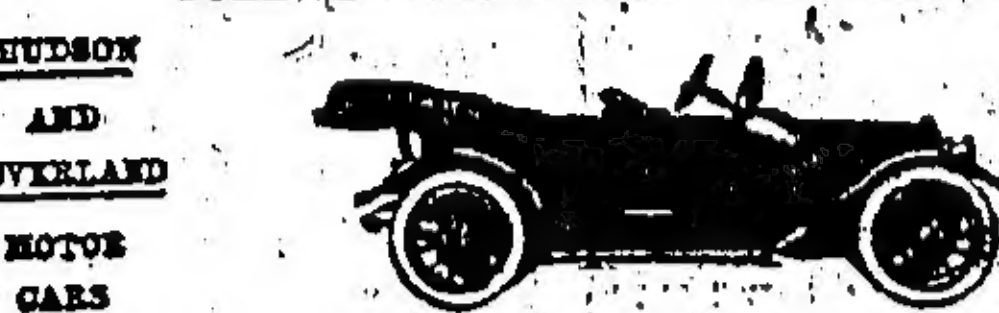
2,000 Prizes estimated

to be worth

at least \$20,000.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE CALENDAR.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, April 20.—3 p.m.—Marathon Race.

TUESDAY, April 23.—St. George's Day Celebrations.

5.15.—First Performance of "The Witness for the Defence."

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—Noon.—Hongkong Tramway Company Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, April 25.—3.15.—Second Performance of "The Witness for the Defence."

FRIDAY, April 26.—Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

SATURDAY, April 27.—5.15.—Third Performance of "The Witness for the Defence."

MONDAY, April 29.—Noon.—Sale of Kowloon leasehold properties by Messrs. Hughes and Hough.

MONDAY, May 6.—Noon.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Ice Company.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 18, 1918.

Bank Wire ... 3/11

Credit, 4 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 6 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 12 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 18 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 24 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 30 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 36 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 42 months' sight ... 3/11

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Credit, 276 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 282 months' sight ... 3/11

Credit, 288 months' sight ... 3/11

Very Bad Eczema All Over Body

Itching and Burning Enough to Drive Him Mad. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

"I took severe chills and the effect caused me to have very bad itching eczema break out all over the middle part of my body. It was of a very bad form. The itching and burning sensation was enough to drive me mad. My flesh would break out when I walked. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more and three cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment. (Signed) Arthur Gort, 2 Gable Cottages, Alber Rd., Pontypridd, S. Wales, July 19, 1916.

Why not prevent these distressing conditions by making Cuticura your every-day toilet soap aided by touches of Ointment as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of skin trouble?

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 18, 1918. 14th.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased considerably at Wladivostok and Weihaiwei, slightly at Shanghai and Haiphong, and has increased slightly at other reporting stations; it is highest in the vicinity of Formosa.

The depression over S. Manchuria continues to deepen, and apparently remains stationary.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.25 inches, against an average of 8.98 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 18th April—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: Easterly or variable winds, light to moderate; fine generally, some fog or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

5.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

6.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

7.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

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30.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

31.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

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